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### Congress on the Job.

Let the new Congress, now meeting in Washington, draw a line straight across the national ledger as o November 11, 1918, and probably the American people will be satisfied. But tracts and expenditures, the extravagance and waste, the mismanagement and incompetence of Mr. Wilson's be probed from the surface to the bottom. About all those things the American people want to know the whole dismal story so that they will know what to do about it in the next fectionately called Wild BILL, to do. national election. And that record from November 11 last will be enough to damn the outfit.

Not many of us are going to find fault with error or even abuse which must be inseparable in such a programme as this nation adopted and termined to go at it in the biggest re option. way that mankind had ever gone at any job. Supplies didn't count, money win the war was to throw in men, money, materials-everything-stupendously, overwhelmingly. That is was won.

ago. The war ended, but the squander did not end. The mistakes did not grow fewer. The perversities persisted. The idiocles stuck.

There was no longer need to buy and build fleets of ships as a prodigal father might buy boxes of Christmas toys. But the Government did.

There was no longer need to carry hundreds of thousands of useless appointees on the Government payrolis. But the Government did.

There was no longer need to make guns and armor plate, shells and high explosives in enormous quantities. But the Government did.

There was no longer need to consume for war purposes vast stores of days of the war, days when Germany speedy, definite and a matter of recsteel and other natural wealth essential to the welfare of the country. But the Government did.

There was no need to seize and ephone and telegraph systems, tearing them to pieces. But the Government did.

There was no need to go on control ling prices, marking the public's cost a letter written to Prince Max of of living higher and higher. But the Baden October 3. This letter came Government dld.

There was no longer excuse for

practising half demented tax methods. But the Government did. There was no longer excuse for con

tinuing economic and financial chaos. But Mr. Wilson's Government, indifferent to the rights and the needs of the people-as Mr. Wilson himself. absent in Europe and interested only in his League of Nations, was indiffer ent—went on and on with its reckless mismanagement and its ruinous

A heritage of unpaid bills amounting to hundreds of millions, even to billions, of dollars is left for the new Congress to meet. The problem of getting the telegraph and telephone services back to their owners is left to the new Congress. The problem of saving the railroads is left to the new Congress. The problem of repealing crazy-patch tax schedules is left to the new Congress. The problem of enacting a revenue measure which will clean up those gigantic unpaid bills while taking care of the current requirements of the Government is left to the new Congress. The problem of safeguarding the fresh industries which we were compelled to set up during the war is left to the new Congress. The problem of putting the United States Government back on

working business basis is left to the The new Congress, under the leader ship which will now take charge, can

people the ghastly facts of the continued incompetence and incurable mis- fer a complete military defeat. nanagement, after as during and before the war, of Mr. Wilson's Administration and of Mr. Wilson's Congress.

A Professor's Queer Notions. Another professor rises to inform the United States as to its national duty. This time it is Mr. HERRERT A. MILLER, professor of sociology in Oberlin College. At a conference held | While this is only one of several reast the Department of the Interior in Washington be said:

"The foreign born resident needs from America an insistence that there be an adequate League of Nations to eliminate the injustices of the past in Europe. He will never forget the land of his birth so long as injustice prevails there. He will always be longing to help those of his racial brothers left behind."

America has kept its doors open to unfortunate Europeans on the general theory that they could gain imppiness here and, by becoming Americans, benefit this country. Most sensible immigrants proceed to forget, as soon as they can, the evils from which they fled and to devote themselves to the pursuit of happiness. If the immigrant longs to "help those of his racial brothers left behind" he sends to them enough money to pay their passage hither and then finds a job for them.

Any foreign born resident who will not be a good American until he receives assurance that America is going to make herself a busybody in the affairs of Europe ought to be sent back to Europe.

### "Lapdog Patriotism."

No citizen who had not served in the army or navy would dare to talk the policies and programmes, the con- as Colonel William J. Donovan of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment talks about the petting and coddling by solicitous non-combatants of men discharged Government from that day on should from the services. To call the possibly exaggerated tenderness with which the former fighting men are treated "lapdog patriotism" is a bold thing for any man, even a man af-Colonel Donovan fears that the

men will grow soft, morally flabby, under the "patronizing, babying tactics that are being employed by many toward the returned soldier." He specifies offers of money and entertainment made to returned soldiers, our people backed up almost to a too much emphasis laid on the sacriman the hour we went to war. We fices they have made, talk about the were tackling the biggest job the debt the world owes them. He fears world had ever known. We were de- the men may be demoralized by their

We do not share Colonel Donovan's gloomy opinion. The natural desire didn't count, men didn't count. The of all Americans to show their respect only thing which did count was to and admiration for their fighting men win the war. American bigness of may have taken an unfortunate turn purpose, bigness of enterprise, big- in some cases, but the period of reness of genius knew that the way to grettable excesses will not last long. and comparatively few men will be subjected to them. Not all of those who are exposed to its debilitating what the nation did-and the war effect will be deceived as to its true significance.

are happily free from delusions concerning their future. They accept the -and ask for jobs. They do not undervalue their mantle of heroism, but they do not undervalue the value of steady work either. If some individuals want to be silly about them they do not intend to be silly about themselves. Colonel Donovan should cheer up. The worst is not yet to come.

### Germany's Military Defeat.

German authorities themselves are revealing practically every day the conditions in Germany in the later Court of Appeals once said, it is was still boasting of her power and ord. "It does not repeal the common diers who chose that damp day to the outside world was eagerly specher army to resist the ever increashold organized and well managed tel- ing forces the Allies were sending name." So there is hope for the against her.

> A peculiarly illuminating bit of evidence upon these conditions is furnished by General von HINDENBURG in into the possession of the French War Office and is published as an appendix to a document issued by that depart-

"The Supreme Commander of the Armies adheres to his request, formulated on Sunday, September 29, 1918, for the immediate offer of peace to our enemies.

ment. The German Marshal wrote:

"In consequence of the collapse of the Macedonian front and the diminution of our reserves for the western front which has resulted therefrom, and in consequence also of the impossibility we find of making good the very serious losses that have been inflicted on us in the combats of the last few days, there no longer remains any hope, so far as it is possible for man to judge, of compelling the enemy to make peace.

"The enemy on his part is daily throwing fresh reserves into the struggle. Nevertheless the German Army remains firm and is triumphantly repulsing all attacks. The situation, however, is becoming more critical every day and may force the High Command to take decisions involving very serious consequences.

"Under these conditions it will be better to cease the struggle to avoid useless losses to the German people and their allies. Every day lost is costing us the lives of thousands of brave soldiers."

According to this letter the Su preme Commander of the German Army confused his inability to stem

do these things, must do them. But | the tide of the allied advance and was while it is doing them it should not pleading for Germany to make peace fall to give the needed time, energy forty-three days before the armistice and ability to digging out and holding was signed. Such an authoritative up before the eyes of the American statement should put an end to the contention that Germany did not suf-

> The Right to Change Your Name "It is manifestly unfair," says Justice BENEDICT of the Supreme Court in denying the petition of sixteen Kannofskys to change their name to Kenyon, "to the families whose surnames are thus appropriated that persons having no right to use such names should be allowed to do so. sons given by Justice BENEDICT for denying the petition, it will be of interest, if not of weight, in England. Over there it has been decided, in the case of Du Boulay vs. Du Boulay, that the law does not recognize the absolute right of any person in any particular name to the extent of pre venting another from assuming the same name: a decision which carries out to the very end the general holding of the common law that a man

may use what surname he pleases. American jurists profess generally o believe that the common law on this subject is still in force, yet instances have been numerous in recent years of judges rejecting the petitions of citizens who wished to be off with the old name and on with a new. A certain Rathowsky could not become a Roth, because the reasons assigned for the change were "illusory," in the court's opinion. Another judge refused to turn Pavlovsky into Pawley, because "convenience or facility of utterance is not sufficient reason." A Rosenbaum who wished to bloom out as a Rose was disappointed, the court refusing to believe that the mere fact that the name Rosenbaum was Germanic in its origin was legal cause to

warrant a change. The Kannofskys, wishing to Kenyons, found in the common law no just as innocently as a Thomas W. Wilson or a Stephen G. Cleveland or Hiram U. Grant may appear in the of name. Well meaning, we say, because there must be no intention to defraud. Custom says that a man shall take his father's name, but custom does not say that he must keep it if he sees a name that he likes better. Unfortunately for the Kannofskys, the Legislature of this State put the courts on petitions for changes of family name:

"If the court to which the petition is presented is satisfied thereby, or by the affidavit and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and if the petition be to change the name of an infant that the interests of the infant will be substantially promoted by the change, the court shall make an order authorizing the petitioner to assume the name proposed on a day specified therein, not less than thirty days after the entry of the order."

"No reasonable objection." appleuse that is given to them at what it is worth—and it is worth something prevent persons from concealing their even in these days of billions the that, while the petitioners plead that tral Purchasing Board will justify the their name results in confusion, "still theory on which it is set up is admi-greater confusion would ensue if they rable; it ought to stop many a leak in EDICT sees it, to families whose surnames are "appropriated."

The legal method of changing names was put into the code because, as the method of effecting a change of Kannofskys if they wish to assume another name after the common law method.

#### A Comparison of Proclamations of Extraordinary Sessions.

Students of Presidential documents call for an extraordinary session of the Congress, or at least in the wording of Mr. Wilson's preamble:

"Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive."

It will be observed that the appar-

ent purpose for the convening of Congress is "to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive." In another business crisis a President of the United States contented himself with describing broadly the "distrust and apprehension" which pervaded financial circles and he called the Congress together, not particularly to receive his communications, but "to the end that the people might be relleved." In this proclamation, dated June 30, 1893, Presi-

to his explanatory preamble: "Now, therefore, I, GROVER CLEVE-LAND, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of August next

dent CLEVELAND added the following

at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved, through legislation, from present and impend-

ing danger and distress." An extra session proclamation more important than either of those from which we have quoted was issued by ABBAHAM LINCOLN on April 15, 1861 at the end of his call for 75,000 troops. It reads thus:

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convens both houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand."

Nothing was said by President Lin-COLN to indicate that he was calling Congress together "to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive." Also, he specifically left the important work of Congress to the wisdom of that body.

The form of the preamble used by President Wilson would be a model for the use of the Governor of New York. The Constitution of this State provides that when the Governor calls the Legislature together in extraordinary session it shall consider only the subjects recommended by the Governor for consideration. But the Congress of the United States is not limited at any time to subjects put forward by the President. It may limit its own deliberations to certain subjects, but once the President has called it together he may not say to it. This is your programme.

The gallant attempt of HARRY HAWKER to cross the Atlantic in his Sopwith will be watched with the most sympathetic interest in this barrier to their ambition. Legally a which he undertook his flight excite well meaning John Smith may take the highest admiration for his courthe name of Windermere Montmorency age and determination and for his confidence in his machine and himself. The difficulties in the way of a successful completion of his journey are tremendous, and it is the universal hall of fame under a different form wish that he may successfully accom-

The army wants men to enlist for service with the air service, and has prepared a statement showing the material advantages enjoyed by those who ccept its offer. The conditions are truly attractive; young men should study them carefully. Yet it is safe to in the Code of Civil Procedure a pro- say that the navy's performance in vision with respect to the action of sending a scaplane from Newfoundland to the Azores will do more to stimulate interest in aeronautics and inducnore men to sign with Uncle Sam than any exposition of the good pay and good treatment promised in the army can be hoped to do.

> The position of Austria to-day is imilar to that of the small boy who on the way to keep an appointment at the traditional woodshed sees his big brother come forth from the corrective institution crying

The new Central Purchasing Board for the city, established as the result of a legislative bill which both the Mayor present system of purchasing supplie is the rub. Justice Benedict seems for all the city departments. The city to find reasonable objections of three administration expects to save \$1,000,000

Even in these days of billions the "race, extraction or nativity" by saving of \$1,000,000 is not to be looked changing their names. He declares upon with contempt; we hope the Centheir name results in confusion, "still predictions made on its behalf. The should drop the name by which they the public purse; there is ample room have been known." And, thirdly, for intelligent economy, and yet the wise there is the unfairness, as Judge Ben- man experienced in governmental commissions and their ways will wait until the board reports before he gives way to unrestrained rejoicing.

A good many policemen of this city who paraded in the rain on Saturday sympathize with the New Jersey sollaw by implication or otherwise," said show their resentment of alleged disulating upon the actual strength of that decision, "but gives an additional courtesies by refusing to march in a May festival in Monmouth county.

> The Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Sixtysixth Congress held their caucus on Saturday and were so harmonious 690,000, Halifax currency, or \$200,000,several of them were bored by the proceedings. Such unanimity of the Republicans as they face the heavy task before them gravely offends the Demowill be interested in the form of the stir up trouble in the majority. The one of the Sandfield-Macdonald Governprospect of a Congress in which the dominant party ignores personal and adopted as official. factional differences for the good of the nation is incomprehensible to the Democratic leaders.

> > Despite the fart that it is not of jazz or rag tempo, France seems rather the once popular musical composition "Die Wacht am Rhein."

If the landlords don't get your money the barbers will.

The Sandwich Man Before our unaccustomed eyes A figure strange we scan Behold to-day our Uncle Sam Become a sandwich man.

He marches up and down the world And yet is scarcely seen, The signs he carries are so wide His form is lost between.

He has the Treaty on his back, The League hangs down in front. And advertising Some One else He has to bear the brunt. McLANDDURGH WILSON

Joseph Hergesheimer, A. Washington Pezet, L. Cabot Hearn and Elizabeth Robins contribute fiction to the Century or June. The war and its effects pro vide subjects for Glenn Frank, Lothrop Stoddard, G. Ward Price and for Willam Stearns Davis in collaboration with William Anderson and Mason W. Tyler. William Dinwiddle writes on air travel ossibilities. Anne Bosworth Greens or hildhood in England in the '80s and Zos Akins contributes a poem.

A SOLDIER'S VOICE. FRANCE'S SITUATION.

Her Services for Civilization and Her Reward.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An American publication gave recently this fine appreciation of what France did thankful for that. during the war:

No nation has appreciated more than our own the tremendous sacrifices of France during the war. Without counting the cost, she threw all her human and material resources into the conflict. No nation has had so heavy a burden to bear during the entir course of history and no nation has wen such imperishable glory.

It is true that France had supported two great wars, that of 1870 and that and they will hardly dare call them of 1914; that she lost 58 per cent, of her pro-German. youth from 20 to 31 years old, not including the wounded; that her northern did not believe that. provinces have been devastated; that he spent many billions; that she was ready to sacrifice Paris, her capital; land and exhausted herself in doing so, even though knowing it was bad strategy to keep her armies in northern France instead of striking at the railroad communications of the enemy as get away from the policies, politics and she did later with American help. It is also true that she went to the asistance of the Serbians, of the Italians, of the English; that she was everywhere when needed and would have ought to the last man and died in an potheosis of idealism.

But now it is said, Has she not been rewarded? She is coming back again more in being allowed to keep for fiffriends were good enough to let her the mess of decaying and rotten royalhave this compensation for her lost istic politics of Europa.

mines of northern France, destroyed by Newark, N. J., May 17. mines of northern France, destroyed by the Germans.

She has also a promise of some bill ions, but as Germany is going to be bankrupt and can only pay with money borrowed from France and the other Allies until the time comes when Germany thinks the joke has lasted long enough, it may be asserted that this promise is worth what a valueless draft is worth, and that even her friends would not indorse it for the payment of what France owes them.

Still France would have thought that her friends would be only too glad to give her strong frontiers to protect he The circumstances under from a new invasion and them from a new menace. She thought that being strong enough she could then afford to propose to her European allies and to her former enemies to consider if al the French battlefields would not sug gest to them the idea of a better un derstanding, and if the time had not yet arrived when one could begin to lay the foundations of the United States of Europe, the three Allies, France, England and Italy, representing western civilization, being three cornerstones o this foundation. She probably would have proposed for this purpose tha each country adopt a constitution adapted to this aim, and that finance be put again on a sound base by mean of one honest receivership.

But her friends, naval Powers, pro inflated credit.

male population had been enlisted in second street. the army and could not cultivate her fertile fields, as her wheat crop is short Battalions came along they set up a and she has no bread in the pantry, general chorus; she is obliged to accept, at least for a while, this moral argument. But she and the Governor signed and soon to is about to resign the job of soldier of be put in operation, will supervise the civilization. She says she is now to of beer," said one six expenditure of fully \$25,000,000 a year be compared to a soldier who has lost his perspiring brow. and is expected to revolutionize the two legs in a battle and has been paid with a cross of distinguished service; she will from now on live on glory.

Slavs and the Serbians, who seem full boys! God bless you!" One little gray o' fight against their liberators, the bar. haired woman with a black band and barian Italians, and if they don't take gold star on her arm echoed the senti t perhaps Germany will accept it. She says also that the new peace con- waved an American flag and said: -ale. ference should be held at Blonear White Plains, N. Y., and that she did the fighting and the drys stayed at Dr will not participate in it, but will buy home and did the talking." EL GRAPIN. ticket to see it. YONKERS, May 17. French Veteran.

### CANADA'S WEALTH.

Estimates Put It Now at Twelve Billions of Dollars.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are no official figures about Canada's

In 1847 Luther H. Holton, a promi

nent steamboat owner-of Hooker, Hol ton & Company of Montreal-made an investigation into the matter, and he gave it as his opinion that the whole private and public wealth of Canada East and Canada West, now the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, was 175. 000. In 1847 the St. Lawrence and Welland canals were not yet opened to traffic, nor was the Grand Trunk Railway or any part of it. Mr. Holton crats, who have done their best to afterward became Finance Minister in ments, and his figures were generally

In 1867, when Ontario and Quebec were joined to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the same authority placed the total wealth of the new Dominion of Canada at \$1,500,000,000. No one has ever disputed Mr. Holton's figures. anxious to possess the copyright of Now, what is the Dominion's present

> I have seen estimates that in 1914 Canada's total wealth was \$6,000,000,-966, and now in 1919 its wealth is double that, or \$12,000,000,000. These figures were not official and were mere guesawork, but I fancy Mr. Holton's figures were also guesses.

The last official census was in 1911, oo far back to be a reliable guide. The nickel, asbestos and other mineral prodsus obsolete and illusory. Can nothing be done to clear up this

mystery? Or must we wait till 1921 to an what that census will say? NEW YORK, May 17. E. A. HART.

The Wisdom of a Kansas Editor. From the Quenema News.

The other day a fellow was laughing be so. Since it was complimentary to a lady the News is not going to get in bad by ratifying the mistake

A Sunflower Road to Wealth From the Eskridge Independent. We've often thought what a pity it is that a man can't dispose of his experience for as much as it cost him.

Some Thoughts of a Man Who Fought for the United States. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I am just out of service—home again after nearly two years of it. And I am

I am also very thankful to find that there is one real American newspaper being printed, a newspaper not afraid to tell the truth. I am led to believe that it is still

considered pro-German, or rather anti-Administration, to tell the truth about nublic matters of the past two years I expect that they will have to put t lot of our boys in the truth telling class.

into her own and is getting a little for the right, who will fight for American traditions and America's rights, who sen years the coal mines of the Saar will stay at home and execute the duties Valley. After deep thinking her good of their offices without embroiling us in

HOW ITALY FEELS

A Commercial Report on the Sentiment Toward President Wilson. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: .A firm of exporters seeking to build up American trade abroad has received this

letter from a customer in Italy.

NEW YORK, May 17. "GENOA, April 26, 1919. "Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your est. Sist March last, and I thank you

IMPORTER.

is impossible to do business till the situation do not change, because the Italian Government do not at present import licenses "In the future, when the situation will be normal, please to quote me ur products.
"I beg to remain, gentlemen,

"Yours faithfully,
"Wilson brand is not more good seen in Italy, and nobody will not more employ it, owing to his political ideas of these days."

PARADERS WANTED BEER. An Informal Vote by the Seventyseventh on Prohibition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: It the politicians who are perplexed over tected by the sea and led by some out the attitude of the soldiers on the quesof date diplomacy, did not consider it tion of prohibition had their ears in this way and insisted on building a open at the time the Seventy-seventh League of Nations, including all the paraded up Fifth avenue they surely taces of the world, for the unavowed learned where the boys who saw actual purpose of consolidating an English fighting are going to stand on this speaking empire built on the moving question when they come to take their waves of the ocean and consolidated by places in civil and political life. I and several others formed a party that occu-Being naturally logical, she knows it pied seats opposite the official review is an unrealizable dream, but as her ing stand at Fifth avenue and Eighty-

When the boys of the 306th and 307th

"How dry we are!" "We want beer!" "I would give a dollar for a bottle

of beer," said one six footer as he wiped "Beer, beer, beer!" chorused others as they tramped onward

From the reviewing stands people She may propose for the job the Jugo- yelled back: "You'll get your beer ments of the crowd when she stood up "It's a rotten shame!

> I am informed that from the time the Seventy-seventh left Washington

o their feelings over prohibit That there are rocks shead for the politicians and officeholders who are responsible for the prohibition law is plainly evident. THOMAS J. CARROW. NEW YORK, May 17.

### VICTORY CELEBRATIONS. A Special Memorial Day Parade and

Block Parties Proposed. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: May America. There are too many million-make two suggestions? One is that aires and too many poor people. Your inder instructions from General O'Ryan Godless Socialism will sweep over the ill costume, at Public S entire land and tear your flag into at Petter, illustrated in costume, at Public S entire land and tear your flag into all former members of the different entire land and tear your flag State Guard organizations, such as and conquer it." Squadron A, the Seventh and Sixty ninth Infantry Regiments, and the thers, who still possess their old uni- BAY STATE TO HONOR forms, should wear them on Decoration Day and march up Fifth avenue the Grand Army could march through the Ninety-seventh street transverse G.O.P. Leaders Go to See Him road to the different monuments on Riverside Drive.

As I hope that by the beginning July all those who went "over there" will have returned, I think that those prominent Bay State Republicans left ter Troop, I who had block parties last year should early this evening on the Federal Ex.—"Across Si have their service flags fixed, and if press for Washington to pay honor to Army," by C Representative Frederick H. Gillett of lumbia Hall any golden stars are missing, should have them put in, and that those who have returned should have block parties to welcome them. H. HENRY D. KLINKER.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Why Not Sink the Meat?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I enormous wealth poured into Canada the matter of finding a plan to get rid since 1914 for provisions, grain, leather, of the enormous surplus of meat, so as not to affect the market price and ucts makes the figures of the 1911 cen- thereby possibly reduce the cost to the consumer, why not sink it along with House the German fleet? T. M. C. New York, May 17.

President Hadley of Yale has an arti-

cle in the June Harper's on educational problems in America. Herbert Adams Gibbons writes of the industrial efforts of Gibbons writes of the industrial efforts of Prance in the war and Boy Chapman Andrews tells of a trip across Mongolia in a motor car. Among the stories are Raiph S. Bauer and Thomas E. P. Will- Legion, which it has been r tales by Mrs. Henry Dudeney and Mary usees psychic phenomena and Robert P. liter discourses on interesting changes hat have affected our spoken language. Sergeant Kerr Eby presents some impres sions gained in the war by a member Richard Le Gallienne and othera.

# WHITNEY STUDIO **CLUB HAS SHOW**

Members Exhibit Their Sculpture and Decorative Paintings in Galleries.

CORENE COWDERY'S ART

It Shines Among Others-Her "Song of Rolling Earth"

German.

Too proud to fight"—four million men i not believe that.

"He kept us out of war"—sixty-five sousand on the honor roll, two hundred sousand crippled, twenty billions of war two paintings by members of the Whitney and the sound responses.

"Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at"—I will say so.

"League of Nations"—well, a lot of us immigrated to the United States to get away from the policies, politics and poverty of Europe, with its damnable class distinctions and military and social systems, and now we are again compelled to accept the ruings and regulations of the same crowd that we regulations of the same crowd that we had escaped if this so-thought we had escaped if this so-thought we had escaped if this so-thought we had escaped if this so-though we had escaped i comparisons is no meas one, and in fact is one of the objects of the club.

Among the painters, Corene Cowdery is more successful than most. Her

s more successful than most. Her decoration, "Song of the Rolling Earth," is modern is tendency, and the figures, spotted like Perugino's, against a back ground of soft and moist green hills, are drawn strangely but decoratively. Warren Dahler, who seems to have picked up a few good ideas from Bryson Burroughs, also signs an undeniably decora tive work.

A "Maine Coast Marine," by Rockwell Kent, is one of his early oils and not one of his best. There is much facile painting in it, but facility does not always insure quality. The whole sea foreground has been achieved cleverly but unthinkingly and the water line of he nearest promontory is a bad line.

The most interesting bit of sculpture

Garden Figure," and the worst thing that may be urged against this, too, is its cleverness. Although almost life size, the figure is still but a sketch and from the knees down has been no more than indicated. There is much that is attractive, however, in the head and the bent torso. Other contributing artists are Flor

ence G. Lucius, Antonio de Filippo, Ben-jamin Greenstein, Grace Mott Johnson, Arthur Lorenzani, Nicolo Tocco, Arthur Crisp, Robert W. Ch. Van Vleet Tompkins. Robert W. Chanler and Frank In addition to the French art brought,

here by the Comtesse de Fontenailles and to be sold for the benefit of the hospital at Hericy, France, the Kingore Galleries are showing a group of sculp-tures and paintings by contemporary American artists. The collection runs chiefly to portraits. A portrait of "Bill" by John Flanagan s one of the most workmanlike of the lot, with an easy pose, sure proportions,

and a buman structure beneath the

clothes Jo Davidson shows a curious portrait of Robert W. Chanler, and Mar Mortimer contributes two portrait heads of Miss Julie Lentilhon and Mrs. John utler that are a lively, modern style Mrs. Tilton's portrait of Mrs. Walter Rosen is a most expressive likeness and as far removed from the academic as possible. Mrs. Tilton, in turn, has sat for her portrait to Prince Paul Troubetskoy. Other portraits are: Lewis Chandler, by Albert Sterner: Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, by Prince Pierre Troubetskoy; Hunt Diederich, by John Tay-lor Roberts; Iris Tree, by Curtis Moffat, and Master George Vanderbilt, by Lydia

### 'DON'T MAKE WILSON TIN GOD' Dr. Cortlandt Myers Says Peace

Conference Is Tragedy.

Special Desputch to THE SUN. BINGHAMTON, May 18.—"Don't make little tin god of Wilson; God can finish His work without Wilson, Clemen-Those boys ceau or any one else," said the Rev Dr. Cortland Myers in addressing to-day 300 delegates at a Christian En-

deavor convention in the First Baptist Church in this city. the Seventy-seventh left Washington Square until the soldiers broke ranks at the end of the march they gave vent to their facilities over neighboring. Conference over in Paris I think we are in an insane asylum. The Peace Conference is a tragedy, almost a blasphemy. They have never had a prayer and have never mentioned God. They would not dare to mention the name transport of the property of the property of the prayer would not dare to mention the name transport.

"Do you suppose we are going to get peace on earth by ignoring the Prince of Peace. We shall never have justice of Peace. We shall never have justice or peace in America until there is better distribution of the good things of There are too many million-too many poor people. Your Songs of the Southland, shreds unless you rise up and fight it

# SPEAKER GILLETT

Assume His New Post. Special Despatch to THE Sev.

Boston, May 18 .- A party of twenty Springfield, the new Speaker of the use of Representatives. The Bay State delegation will occupy seats in the gallery when the House con-

venes in special session to watch and applaud when the first Massachusetts retired in 1857, takes up the duties of Speakership.

The party will give a dinner to-mor row evening at the Washington in honor of the new Speaker. Senator Lodge and the Republican Representatives Massachusetts will be guests. In the party will be Joseph P. E.

Warner, Speaker of the Massachusetts will be held to-day at House of Representatives, Senator Nassan street. The les George B. Churchill; Frank B. Hall, from the draft boards chairman of the Republican State Com-mittee; George H. Ellis, president, and the purpose of inform Charles H. Gildden, assistant secretary purpose of the legion and of the Republican Club of Massachu-setts; Senator Francis Prescott, Frank W. Stearns, Edward A. Thurston of Fall Wickersham, chairman of the son of Lynn, Horace A. Keith, Brockton; go before Congress to day Atherton Clark, Newton: Joseph Walker, mand for \$500 bonuses Brookline; Eben S. S. Keith, Sagamore; Louis caucus of the Act W. C. Brownson, Springfield; J. Weston was unanimously decide Allen, Newton; George H. Dale, Water-bonuses would be asked town; Charles Nichols, Chelmsford; Joseph W. Martin, Jr. North Attlebore, and Benjamin F. Felt, executive secreof the Engineers Camouflage. There are and Benjamin F. Felt, executive secremittee.

## The Sun Calendar THE WEATHER

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time.
Sun rises.....5:35 A M Sun sets......5:39 P g

Moon rises......11:55 P W

For eastern New York-Fair to-day warmer in north portion; to-morrow cloudy, with probably showers; moterate variable winds, mostly south and

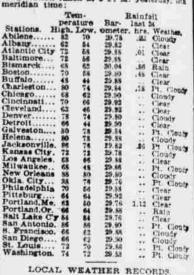
southwest.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy fo-day cloudy, with local showers and mild tenperature to-morrow; gentle variable which for northern New England—Fair to-day cloudy, probably followed by showers to-morrow; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds.

For southern New England—Fair to-day cloudy, with probably showers to-morrow; and the probably showers to-morrow warlable winds.

For western New Tork—Partly dougly and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow moderate variable winds.

Observations at United States Weather B. reau station taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, in meridian time:



9 A. M. . 57 68 6 P. M. 12 M. . 61 72 9 P. M. 6 P. M. . 65 71 12 Mid. Highest temperature, 57, at 5 F. Lowest temperature, 56, at 4 A. Average temperature, 60. EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Safety Council, meeting of executive committee, Hotel Bilimore, moraing session and luncheon.

National Association of Manufacturen,
convention, Waldorf-Astoria, all day.
Salvation army home service campain
begins.

Reception and dinner to Literi-Ge.
Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

Reception to delegates and members of
the Anti-Saloon League, 205 Breadway,
sixteenth floor, 16 A. M.

Lecture on "Character and Emotion is
Ancient Arti," by Prof. Ernest A. Garener, Haveme, or Hall, \$250 P. M.
Hat sale lor Fatherless Children of
France Fund, II West Forty-sixth sirest
all day for a week.

New York Academy of Sciences, section
of geology and mineralogy, Minseum of
Natural History, \$115 P. M.

Meesting of President Theodore Bonavet

f geology and mineralogy, Misch atura: History, \$15 P. M. Meeting of President Theodore Rob ost, American Legion, 140 Nassau s P. M. dearing of public health committee of

the Reconstruction Commission, Assiem, 17 West Forty-third street, 8 P M Wholesale Stationers Association of the United States, convention, Hotel McAning build as a list of the state of sociations" by Mrs. Mary K. Simka-ch, 72 Washington Square South, 644 M.

Retail Purriers Association, dinner, Wal-Evangelistic Rally, Holy Trinity Epre-

"Pioneers in American Music," by Har-old V. Milligan, at Washington Irving Hat School, 40 Irving place Infustral of oral selections.

"Present Day Struggle for limber of the party of the ty-seventh street. Illustrate option views.
"The United States: Wealth a man Service," by Louis V W. Latt. D. at Public School 5., lies

Essex streets.
"Russian Folk and Peasant 7 of Edward Bromberg, illustrated by the most characteristic and folksoning, at Public School 1-7

street. Illustrated by a BRONX
"Programme Music," by ory Mason of Columbia Programme Music," by Dr. ory Mason of Columbia U Morris High School, 166th str The Value of a Smile," by W

# LEGION POST MEETS TO-DAY. Aid of Draft Boards to Be sought

in Getting Names. e't Post, No. 1, of the Amer all be held to-day at 5 1 names and addresses of draft

of State branch of the beaut

organization as it was that the organization is what its members may obtained selves but for what they